

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

ON SALE.  
THE  
 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
FOR 1911.  
Complete Edition ... \$10.00  
Small ... 6.00  
Agents in all the Foreign Settlements throughout the Far East.

No. 16,577. 號七百五十六萬壹第 日八月五年三號宣 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1911. 三拜禮 號四十月六年一十百九十一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

BABY  
GRANDS  
BY  
RACHELS  
PRICE \$850.

## CASH

## EASY PAYMENTS.

S. MOUTRIE & CO.,  
LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS.

[304]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.; HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:  
J. A. WATTIE, Esq., Managing Director.  
A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. NEILL, F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.  
Insurance in Force ... \$37,855,885.00  
Assets ... 8,415,250.00  
Income for Year ... 3,566,559.00  
Total Security to Policyholders 8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-  
District Manager. ton, Macao  
B. W. TAFFE, Esq., and the Philippines.  
District Secretary.

Alexandra Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector Hongkong.  
Advisory Board Hongkong.  
Sir PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G.  
T. F. HOUGH, Esq.  
C. J. LAFRENTZ, Esq.

[351]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [478]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY ROILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TARPALMING  
ARNHOLD, KARRERG & CO  
14041 Sole Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

5.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
every 3 hours.  
SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [454]

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS IN  
SELECTED TEAK FURNITURE.

SIDEBOARDS, DINNER WAGGONS, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, DINING CHAIRS, BEDROOM SUITES, WARDROBES, HALL STANDS, HALL CHAIRS, FANCY WRITING TABLES, FOLDING CARD TABLES, SHAVING STANDS, BOOKSHELVES, ETC., ETC.

HIGH-CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## ENGLISH VARNISHES.

FINEST QUALITY FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES.  
ALSO FOR BUILDERS, DECORATORS, PAINTERS, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, SHIP AND YACHT BUILDERS, ETC.

ALL KINDS OF BODY VARNISHES, COPAL VARNISHES, SPECIAL VARNISHES FOR TEAKWOOD, FRENCH POLISH, BLACK LACQUER, ETC.

IN STOCK IN HONGKONG.

Apply for Buyers' Guide and full information to—

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

W. D. GRAHAM,  
GENERAL MANAGER IN THE EAST. [a733-3]

## HOTELS

### HONGKONG HOTEL

FINEST HOTEL IN THE FAR EAST.

Recently Refurbished and Redecorated.  
Large Airy Public Rooms.  
Electric Lighting, Lifts and Fans.  
Suites de Luxe.  
Bedrooms with European Bath and Lavatory attached.  
Perfect Sanitation.  
The new Lounge will shortly be completed.  
A la Carte Restaurant and Grill Room.  
Open 1st October.  
[a31] J. H. TAGGART, Manager

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a630]

### GRAND HOTEL

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL  
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every respect, situated in the most central position. Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, Electric Light throughout and Fans, Large and Comfortable Lounge, Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms. CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Sanitary Arrangements of the latest. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application to

FREDERICK REICHMANN,  
Proprietor  
(late Manager of J. H. LYONS (Trocadero) leading Cafeteria in London, and GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).  
TELEPHONE NO. 197.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT," Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A. I. and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.  
Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.

Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards, or 15.15 acres. Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate. Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 120 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses. [a713]

## WEISMANN, LTD.

### BAKERS.

### CONFECTIONERS.

### CATERERS.

### RESTAURANTEURS.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL. [154]

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

ROYAL ACADEMY, 1911: Royal Academy Pictures; Parts 1 and 2. Each \$0.50.

"Black and White" Royal Academy Pictures ... 30

Pictures of the Year ... 30

PRINTER'S PLEASURES: \$0.80.

"ILLUSTRATED" LONDON NEWS—CORONATION RECORD NUMBER: Numerous Coloured Plates ... 2.25

The Aeroplane Past, Present and Future, by C. Graham-White and H. Harper; Illustrated ... 6.50

Religions and Philosophies of the East, by J. M. Kennedy ... 5.25

Diaz, Master of Mexico, by J. Creelman ... 6.50

King Edward VII as a Sportsman, by A. E. T. Watson; Illustrated ... 17.00

Oscar Wilde and His Mother, by Anna Comtesse de Beaumont ... 2.25

The British Empire and Its History, by E. G. Hawke ... 2.75

The Money Spider, by W. Le Quaux ... 1.75

Administrative Problems of British India, by J. Chailley ... 8.50

Ruskin, a Study in Personality, by A. C. Benson ... 6.50

Sunny Australia, by A. Marshall ... 3.10

The Last Galley, by A. Conan Doyle ... 1.75

Adventure, by Jack London ... 1.75

The Green Men, by R. W. Chambers ... 1.75

Wilson's, by Desmond Coke ... 1.75

The Money Spider, by W. Le Quaux ... 1.75

Uncanny Tales, by F. Marion Crawford ... 1.75

The Col. of Carnar, by J. Oxenham ... 1.75

The Major's Niece, by G. A. Birmingham ... 1.75

The Trap, by Dick Donovan ... 1.75

Defender of the Faith, by Margot Bowen ... 1.75

Ella, by A. W. Marchmont ... 1.75

Account Rendered, by E. F. Benson ... 1.75

The New Machiavelli, by H. G. Wells ... 1.75

Brother Copas, by Q ... 1.75

The Price of Empire, by E. H. Hampden ... 1.75

The Eldest Son, by A. Marshall ... 1.75

Vittoria Victrix, by W. E. Norris ... 1.75

247; Illus. ... 20.00

1257

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PHOTO GOODS of every description, EASTMAN KODAKS and CARBINE CAMERAS, &c.

FRESH KODAK FILMS IN STOCK.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

247

SINGON & Co.

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

565

247

## DENTISTRY

### DR. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3 From the

University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [408]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905

## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

## SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER  
ALE,

STONE  
GINGER BEER,

PYERIS-Sparkling  
Mineral Table Water.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,  
HONGKONG.

[25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Letters  
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 13.

## DEATH.

On the 13th June, CHARLOTTE PAGE, widow of the late HENRY FLETCHER HANCE, Ph.D., F.L.S., of H.B.M. Consular Service, China.

[24]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 14TH, 1911.

PERHAPS nothing regards the progress of China so much as the want of a common language. Community of sympathy is difficult to establish among people who do not employ the same medium of expression, and this clashing of interests is very apparent in the railway schemes which are contemplated or in course of construction, is very apparent in the rival schemes of reform advocated within the Empire, and is very apparent even in the plans of political agitators. The disadvantages under which China has laboured through the Babel of tongues prevailing within her wide borders have been recognised for long, but owing to that placidity which is difficult for Occidentals to appreciate, her rulers have seldom, if ever, grappled with the problem, resigning themselves to what they regard as inevitable. Admittedly, it seems a tremendous undertaking to attempt to introduce a uniform language in place of the numerous so-called dialects that exist throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Emperor KANG HI, one of the wisest of China's rulers, caused schools to be established with a view to teaching a common language. That was two hundred years ago, and it goes without saying that the project utterly failed. But what could not be accomplished by Edicts from the Throne or educational schemes by a few enlightened rulers, is likely to be

realised by sheer force of circumstances. The railway, it has already been pointed out, will link up the various parts of the wide empire, and will bring the people of the various provinces closer together. This in itself will accentuate the need for a common tongue and the unification of dialects in one universal language, or the spread of one already widely spoken language will result. Operating with the greater means of communication in China is the influence of an awakening public spirit. The National and Provincial Assemblies have aroused the people to a greater interest in their own affairs, and incidentally they have been led them to realise the awkwardness of the language barriers which prevent them from understanding their neighbours. The need for a common language has thus been brought home to the nation with a force and a conviction which cannot be gainsaid. In some of the Provincial Assemblies there are represented three or four distinct languages, and naturally the *lingua franca* in use throughout the Empire had to be made the medium of expression. But as Mandarin is so poorly spoken, being mixed up with localisms, the members have difficulty in understanding what is said in the official language, and it frequently happens that after a member has addressed the Chamber in Mandarin he has to be his own interpreter and translate in Cantonese or some other dialect. Such scenes are not limited to South China, but may be found where other dialects are spoken. This does not necessarily imply that Mandarin is adequate. It demonstrates, however, that it must be standardised. The influence of national and provincial assemblies will in course of time produce a language and an accent that will become universal in language, for there can be little doubt that the language of the Empire will be Mandarin. Out of a population of nearly four hundred millions it is estimated that over three hundred millions speak Mandarin, and it seems therefore only natural that the more generally used language should oust the others, just as in Great Britain English has become the language of the country, though on the fringes, Welsh, Erse, and Gaelic are spoken by dwindling numbers. Maybe in future years the Chinese will seek a greater standardisation by accepting a romanisation of their language. Such romanisation has been tried in Japan. It has been introduced in Amoy. But whether it will ever be widely adopted will depend on circumstances which are too far ahead for us to anticipate. It is enough for us to see the beginnings of the movement making for a universal language and a homogeneous nation.

The third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club is fixed for Saturday, July 8th.

Eleven men and one woman were convicted at the Magistracy yesterday of various petty thefts.

Seven cases of plague, five fatal, were reported yesterday, bringing the total for the season up to 121.

The two men charged with stealing rope from the Kowloon Docks were yesterday sentenced at the Magistracy to six weeks' hard labour each.

Owing to ill-health Dr. Samuel L. Gracey, the American Consul at Foochow, has left for the United States accompanied by his son, Mr. Wilbur T. Gracey, American Consul at Nanking.

Tonkin papers report an altercation between Captain Martin, of the *Kien Chou*, and Captain Jenkins of the *Saiwan*, when blows were freely exchanged. This led to the appearance of Captain Martin before the Court, when he was fined sixteen francs and ordered to pay 25 francs damages.

Two privates of the K.O.Y.L.I. were at the Magistracy yesterday convicted of stealing a watch each from a jeweller's shop in Tung Street. They went into the shop ostensibly to buy a watch, and after some bargaining each pocketed a watch and walked out. They were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Yesterday the new launch built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., to the order of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons of Hongkong underwent its trial trip, the result being considered highly satisfactory, the vessel doing 10½ knots.

The *Tung Tsai Leung*, as it is named, is 62 feet long and has a beam of 12 feet. She is equipped with compound condensing engines.

A Chinese who jumped into the harbour near the Harbour Office on Monday was placed before Mr. Hazelard at the Magistracy yesterday charged with having attempted to commit suicide. He had been rescued by the coxswain of the Harbour-Master's launch, and explained his conduct by saying that he was chased by women. He was remanded for inquiry.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 13th.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS REICHMANN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## HOTEL MANAGER SUED PROPRIETOR.

The suit brought by J. H. Oxberry against F. Reichmann, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, to recover \$10,360, damages suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of contract of employment dated 8th August, 1910, was opened before his Honour the Chief Justice and a special jury composed of Messrs. A. R. Lowe (foreman), J. G. B. Sayer, W. A. Dowley, W. S. Bailey, E. A. Ram, W. Logan and D. W. Craddock.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Elton Potter, who was instructed by Mr. J. H. Gordner.

Mr. Potter said there was a preliminary point as to who ought to begin in this case. This was an action for wrongful dismissal and he appeared for the defendant, and admitted the agreement. They admitted everything, but the defendant said he was justified in the dismissal because the plaintiff had misconducted himself. That was the only issue which the jury had to try, and the onus was on him (Mr. Potter). There was a point of law Sir Henry Berkeley was to raise upon the pleadings, and subject to that he submitted he was entitled to begin.

His Lordship—The case is admitted except justification?

Mr. Potter—That is so.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We will deal with that point directly.

Mr. Potter—My friend cannot open.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am not going to open. I am going to read the pleadings. This is an action for breach of contract, in which the plaintiff claims special damages, or in the alternative ordinary damages for breach.

Counsel then read the pleadings.

The statement of claim set out that by an agreement in writing made between the defendant and the plaintiff, the defendant agreed to employ the plaintiff as manager of his business for the term of three years from August 8th, 1910. The plaintiff agreed to serve the defendant in the capacity of manager, and to perform his duties under the direction and order of the defendant for the term of three years, and to perform all lawful orders relating to the business of the defendant, and to be diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. The plaintiff further agreed with the defendant that the wife of the plaintiff should, during the term of three years, "employ herself in and about the said business," and the plaintiff agreed that he and his wife would devote their whole time to the service of the defendant, and would not be interested, employed or concerned in any other business, and would not divulge or disclose any of the secret concerns or affairs of the defendant. Defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff a salary of \$200 a month, and would provide him and his wife with free board and lodging and with liquid refreshment to the extent of \$30 a month. It was expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that if the plaintiff "and his wife" should at any time "wilfully neglect or refuse" or become unable "through illness occasioned by his or her own misconduct" to comply with the provisions of the agreement or to obey "any lawful orders" of the defendant, it should be lawful for the defendant to suspend the salary of the plaintiff "during such neglect, refusal or inability" as aforesaid. It was further expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that in case of the illness of the plaintiff or his wife from any cause from his or her own fault, which should be of such a severe nature as to render him or her unable for one month to perform his or her duties, the defendant might terminate the engagement of the plaintiff upon one month's notice in writing, without payment of salary beyond the date of the said notice. The plaintiff and his wife served the defendant faithfully and diligently until the 11th April. On that day the defendant, by letter addressed to the plaintiff, summarily determined the agreement without stating any reason. He refused to allow the plaintiff to continue in his service, refused to pay his salary, and generally refused to perform the terms of the agreement. By the breach of the said agreement the plaintiff had lost the amount of the agreed salary and other emoluments from the date of the breach to the end of the agreed period, and the plaintiff claimed the full amount of the agreed salary and emoluments as and by way of liquidated damages. Particulars of the plaintiff's claim were as follows:—28 months' salary at \$200 a month=\$5,600; 28 months' board and lodging for plaintiff and his wife at \$150 a month=\$4,200; 28 months' loss of commission on passengers at \$20 per month=\$560. Total, \$10,360.

It was alleged in the defence that certain terms of the agreement set out in the statement of claim were not "expressly" agreed as stated. Defendant admitted that plaintiff entered his service on the 8th August, and that he caused his solicitor to write the letter of the 11th April giving the plaintiff notice that the agreement was terminated. Defendant said that after the contract and before the alleged breach the plaintiff misconducted himself by wilfully disobeying the reasonable orders of the defendant by frequently becoming intoxicated, by using abusive language to the defendant, and by constantly neglecting his duties. Defendant therefore discharged plaintiff from the service, which was the alleged breach of the agreement.

In reply to the statement of defence plaintiff denied all allegations of misconduct, and said that even had he been guilty of such alleged misconduct, he was nevertheless by the express terms of the agreement of the 8th August, paragraph 7, entitled to be retained in the service of the defendant for the full term of the agreed period of service subject only to just and reasonable suspension of salary.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the reply raised a question of law which his Lordship might wish settled before the case went to the jury.

His Lordship—What is the point?

Sir Henry Berkeley said the defendant denied the allegations of misconduct entirely, but he intended that in any case this was not an agreement that could be terminated by one party because of the misconduct of the other for any reason whatsoever except that stated in clause 7 of the agreement. Sir Henry contended that the plaintiff and the defendant had entered into an agreement which placed them altogether on a different footing to that of master and servant. This was not an action for wrongful dismissal, but an action for damages for the breach of an express agreement. Sir Henry submitted that this agreement limited the power of Mr. Reichmann to terminate it to the happening of one contingency, and one only, namely, the inability of Mr. Oxberry and his wife through illness caused by their own misconduct, to perform their duties for the space of one month. On that contingency, and giving one month's notice, the engagement could be terminated.

His Lordship—Is drunkenness an illness occasioned by his own misconduct?

Sir Henry Berkeley—No.

His Lordship—Is it an illness of a serious nature lasting a month?

Sir Henry Berkeley—It would depend. The previous part of cause 7 covers intoxication.

His Lordship—It is not usual to call drunkenness illness?

Sir Henry Berkeley—No; this clause 7 is composed of two parts. The first part deals with what may be called ordinary drunkenness, disobedience and neglect, or casual and occasional derelictions of duty. That was to be punished by suspension of salary during the neglect, refusal or inability. The second part of the clause provides for what is to occur if there is something more than an occasional or casual lapse from duty. There it is provided that if, from the misconduct of the parties, they should make themselves unable to perform their duties for the space of a month, then Mr. Reichmann is at liberty to terminate the engagement.

His Lordship—That amounts to this: that his agreement cannot be terminated unless he is drunk for a month?

Sir Henry Berkeley—He may be ill for a month. The words of the agreement are, "any cause arising from his own fault." Proceeding, Sir Henry said the only thing for the Court to do was to construe the agreement according to the effect of the language used. On the principle that where the parties enter into an express agreement with respect to a particular subject, no implied agreement can be inferred, or can be imported into the agreement between the parties. The agreement was a perfectly valid one. As to whether the construction was adequate or not was not for the Court. The Court did not consider the adequacy of the consideration. Under the pleadings nothing was alleged except occasional lapses of intoxication and occasional misconduct and wilful disobedience, and all that came under the neglect of duty provided for in clause 7.

His Lordship—You cannot contend that a man has not a right to dismiss his servant for drunkenness.

Frederick Reichmann, called and sworn, gave evidence on the lines of his Counsel's opening statement.

Cross-examined by Sir Henry Berkeley:

If it is true that from January Mr. Oxberry has been drinking and misbehaving himself, treating you as a servant and acting as proprietor, why did you stand that conduct so long?

Because I did not want to "sack" the man. I tried to pull him round. It does not do a hotel any good to get rid of a man every other day, and it is not possible to get a man every other day.

And so you put up with conduct which amounted to your being treated as a servant in your hotel?—Until the last few days.

What you call "the little dispute" between your wife and Mrs. Oxberry, took place on the 9th?—Yes.

And you sent the letter of dismissal within two days after?—Yes.

I put it to you that the real cause of your dismissing Mr. Oxberry was the fact of Mrs. Reichmann and Mrs. Oxberry had had that quarrel, and that you are acting under your wife's influence?—That is not so.

You approached Mr. Oxberry at the time you engaged him?—He came into the bar and I approached him.

He was then employed as runner at the Hongkong Hotel?—That is so.

He had been so employed for upwards of twelve years?—I believe that to be so.

He had no written agreement with the negotiations was that Mr. Reichmann agreed to employ the plaintiff as his manager and as runner. Counsel did not know whether the plaintiff intended to suggest that Mr. Reichmann had some ulterior motive in dismissing him. Mr. Oxberry was employed and commenced work on 1st September last year. For the first three months defendant had absolutely no fault to find with Mr. Oxberry, and everything was due as he hoped it would be done. But at Christmas time the trouble commenced. Then the plaintiff took more drink than was good for him. Previously he told the defendant that he was either a teetotaler or practically one. This was important, because it

might be suggested by the plaintiff that he was employed to stand drinks in the bar. Mr. Potter said he would be the last to suggest that because a man took too much drink at Christmas he ought to be dismissed summarily. The trouble recurred at New Year, but that might also be the result of the festive season. Towards the end of January the plaintiff caused considerable trouble. He had been aboard a P. and O. steamer and returned to the hotel about 11 o'clock in the morning obviously under the influence of drink. Mr. Reichmann warned him, but instead of keeping off it the plaintiff remained in the bar of the hotel until about 2 p.m., drinking for the greater part of the time. He became so intoxicated that he had to go to his room, and remained there until seven that evening. A runner was not employed to do that. At about 7 or 7.15 p.m., when Mr. Oxberry reappeared, Mr. Reichmann took him into his private office and spoke to him quite quietly, whereas Mr. Oxberry became extremely excited, said he wasn't a coolie, he was manager, and practically told Mr. Reichmann that he was going to do what he liked. What Mr. Oxberry said was intended to cover, "You can't get on without me now. I will do just as I like. I am not a coolie and I am not head waiter." The next incident of importance occurred during the Hongkong Races, on February 14th. Mr. Potter did not know whether that could be called a festive occasion. He did not know whether people were entitled to take more than was good for them during race week, but at any rate the manager of a hotel was not entitled to, and that was what the plaintiff did on that occasion. He got back to the hotel at 6.30 and remained drinking up till 9.30 p.m. when he had to go to his room, and did no work for the rest of the evening. Mr. Reichmann spoke to the plaintiff again next morning, and Mr. Oxberry intimated that he would try to be a better boy in future. Time went on and the plaintiff was still taking more liquor than the defendant liked to see him taking, but still things carried on until Sunday, 9th April. On that afternoon, after Mr. Reichmann had had tiffin, he went into the private bar, where he found the plaintiff. Mr. Oxberry there and then commenced to abuse him with references to a pair of curtains, and ended up by telling Mr. Reichmann in very plain language that both he and his wife could go to—. That was not the conduct which one could tolerate from an employee. On April 10th the defendant told the plaintiff that he wished a temporary bar to be erected in the Theatre Royal, where the Bandmann Company were playing, and that plaintiff was to look after that bar. Mr. Reichmann went to the theatre, and for a temporary bar he saw a counter which was three parts covered with clothing, while on the other part were a few bottles and glasses. But Mr. Oxberry was not looking after it. During the second interval Mr. Reichmann saw the plaintiff leaning against the temporary bar smoking and having a drink. That was the way he was supervising. When defendant returned to the hotel he found a row going on outside the door between the watchman and a European, and on entering he saw Mr. Oxberry sitting there with bland indifference. Defendant closed the bar at the theatre, and when he got back to the hotel he was astonished to find the bar open and a party of strangers dining in the dining-room. In other words, there was a breach of the licensing law, for it was after midnight. In the bar sitting down dazed with drink. Mr. Reichmann saw Mr. Oxberry, and the latter had the bar-taking in his hands. After that, Mr. Reichmann dismissed the defendant.

His Lordship—You cannot contend that a man has not a right to dismiss his servant for drunkenness.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The question whether drunkenness is covered by the words "wilfully neglected to comply" is for your Lordship to consider, but I do not mind it going to the jury. I submit, under this agreement, the Common Law right has been substituted by the power to terminate the engagement altogether in the event of illness lasting a month. I submit that judgment should be given for the plaintiff and the question of damages goes into.

His Lordship—What I want to know is, is there my authority for calling drunkenness illness?

Mr. Potter—There is no authority for that, but there is authority for this proposition: Every written contract between a master and a servant contains an implied term of a right on the part of a master to dismiss a servant for misconduct, and in the alternative a right on the part of a servant to leave his master and to bring an action for damages if the master treats him wrongfully.

His Lordship—I am afraid, Sir Henry, your point fails.

Mr. Potter, in opening, said the one issue the jury had to find was whether the defendant was justified or not in what he did. The plaintiff from September 1st, 1910, up till the 11th April this year, was employed by the defendant as a runner and manager of the Grand Hotel. In July last year Mr. Reichmann came into contact with the plaintiff, and the upshot of the negotiations was that Mr. Reichmann agreed to employ the plaintiff as his manager and as runner. Counsel did not know whether the plaintiff intended to suggest that Mr. Reichmann had some ulterior motive in dismissing him. Mr. Oxberry was employed and commenced work on 1st September last year. For the first three months defendant had absolutely no fault to find with Mr. Oxberry, and everything was due as he hoped it would be done. But at Christmas time the trouble commenced. Then the plaintiff took more drink than was good for him. Previously he told the defendant that he was either a teetotaler or practically one. This was important, because it

might be suggested by the plaintiff that he was employed to stand drinks in the bar. Mr. Potter said he would be the last to suggest that because a man took too much drink at Christmas he ought to be dismissed summarily. The trouble recurred at New Year, but that might also be the result of the festive season. Towards the end of January the plaintiff caused considerable trouble. He had been aboard a P. and O. steamer and returned to the hotel about 11 o'clock in the morning obviously under the influence of drink. Mr. Reichmann warned him, but instead of keeping off it the plaintiff remained in the bar of the hotel until about 2 p.m., drinking for the greater part of the time. He became so intoxicated that he had to go to his room, and remained there until seven that evening. A runner was not employed to do that. At about 7 or 7.15 p.m., when Mr. Oxberry reappeared, Mr. Reichmann took him into his private office and spoke to him quite quietly, whereas Mr. Oxberry became extremely excited, said he wasn't a coolie, he was manager, and practically told Mr. Reichmann that he was going to do what he liked. What Mr. Oxberry said was intended to cover, "You can't get on without me now. I will do just as I like. I am not a coolie and I am not head waiter." The next incident of importance occurred during the Hongkong Races, on February 14th. Mr. Potter did not know whether that could be called a festive occasion. He did not know whether people were entitled to take more than was good for them during race week, but at any rate the manager of a hotel was not entitled to, and that was what the plaintiff did on that occasion. He got back to the hotel at 6.30 and remained drinking up till 9.30 p.m. when he had to go to his room, and did no work for the rest of the evening. Mr. Reichmann spoke to the plaintiff again next morning, and Mr. Oxberry intimated that he would try to be a better boy in future. Time went on and the plaintiff was still taking more liquor than the defendant liked to see him taking, but still things carried on until Sunday, 9th April. On that afternoon, after Mr. Reichmann had had tiffin, he went into the private bar, where he found the plaintiff. Mr. Oxberry there and then commenced to abuse him with references to a pair of curtains, and ended up by telling Mr. Reichmann in very plain language that both he and his wife could go to—. That was not the conduct which one could tolerate from an employee. On April 10th the defendant told the plaintiff that he wished a temporary bar to be erected in the Theatre Royal, where the Bandmann Company were playing, and that plaintiff was to look after that bar. Mr. Reichmann went to the theatre, and for a temporary bar he saw a counter which was three parts covered with clothing, while on the other part were a few bottles and glasses. But Mr. Oxberry was not looking after it. During the second interval Mr. Reichmann saw the plaintiff leaning against the temporary bar smoking and having a drink. That was the way he was supervising. When defendant returned to the hotel he found a row going on outside the door between the watchman and a European, and on entering he saw Mr. Oxberry sitting there with bland indifference. Defendant closed the bar at the theatre, and when he got back to the hotel he was astonished to find the bar open and a party of strangers dining in the dining-room. In other words, there was a breach of the licensing law, for it was after midnight. In the bar sitting down dazed with drink. Mr. Reichmann saw Mr. Oxberry, and the latter had the bar-taking in his hands. After that, Mr. Reichmann dismissed the defendant.

His Lordship—You cannot contend that a man has not a right to dismiss his servant for drunkenness.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The question whether drunkenness is covered by the words "wilfully neglected to comply" is for your Lordship to consider, but I do not mind it going to the jury. I submit, under this agreement, the Common Law right has been substituted by the power to terminate the engagement altogether in the event of illness lasting a month. I submit that judgment should be given for the plaintiff and the question of damages goes into.

His Lordship—I am afraid, Sir Henry, your point fails.

Mr. Potter, in opening, said the one issue the jury had to find was whether the defendant was justified or not in what he did. The plaintiff from September 1st, 1910, up till the 11th April this year, was employed by the defendant as a runner and manager of the Grand Hotel. In July last year Mr. Reichmann came into contact with the plaintiff, and the upshot of the negotiations was that Mr. Reichmann agreed to employ the plaintiff as his manager and as runner. Counsel did not know whether the plaintiff intended to suggest that Mr. Reichmann had some ulterior motive in dismissing him. Mr. Oxberry was employed and commenced work on 1st September last year. For the first three months defendant had absolutely no fault to find with Mr. Oxberry, and everything was due as he hoped it would be done. But at Christmas time the trouble commenced. Then the plaintiff took more drink than was good for him. Previously he told the defendant that he was either a teetotaler or practically one. This was important, because it

might be suggested by the plaintiff that he was employed to stand drinks in the bar. Mr. Potter said he would be the last to suggest that because a man took too much drink at Christmas he ought to be dismissed summarily. The trouble recurred at New Year, but that might also be the result of the festive season. Towards the end of January the plaintiff caused considerable trouble. He had been aboard a P. and O. steamer and returned to the hotel about 11 o'clock in the morning obviously under the influence of drink. Mr. Reichmann warned him, but instead of keeping off it the plaintiff remained in the bar of the hotel until about 2 p.m., drinking for the greater part of the time. He became so intoxicated that he had to go to his room, and remained there until seven that evening. A runner was not employed to do that. At about 7 or 7.15 p.m., when Mr. Oxberry reappeared, Mr. Reichmann took him into his private office and spoke to him quite quietly, whereas Mr. Oxberry became extremely excited, said he wasn't a coolie, he was manager, and practically told Mr. Reichmann that he was going to do what he liked. What Mr. Oxberry said was intended to cover, "You can't get on without me now. I will do just as I like. I am not a coolie and I am not head waiter." The next incident of importance occurred during the Hongkong Races, on February 14th. Mr. Potter did not know whether that could be called a festive occasion. He did not know whether people were entitled to take more than was good for them during race week, but at any rate the manager of a hotel was not entitled to, and that was what the plaintiff did on that occasion. He got back to the hotel at 6.30 and remained drinking up till 9.30 p.m. when he had to go to his room, and did no work for the rest of the evening. Mr. Reichmann spoke to the plaintiff again next morning, and Mr. Oxberry intimated that he would try to be a better boy in future. Time went on and the plaintiff was still taking more liquor than the defendant liked to see him taking, but still things carried on until Sunday, 9th April. On that afternoon, after Mr. Reichmann had had tiffin, he went into the private bar, where he found the plaintiff. Mr. Oxberry there and then commenced to abuse him with references to a pair of curtains, and ended up by telling Mr. Reichmann in very plain language that both he and his wife could go to—. That was not the conduct which one could tolerate from an employee. On April 10th the defendant told the plaintiff that he wished a temporary bar to be erected in the Theatre Royal, where the Bandmann Company were playing, and that plaintiff was to look after that bar. Mr. Reichmann went to the theatre, and for a temporary bar he saw a counter which was three parts covered with clothing, while on the other part were a few bottles and glasses. But Mr. Oxberry was not looking after it. During the second interval Mr. Reichmann saw the plaintiff leaning against the temporary bar smoking and having a drink. That was the way he was supervising. When defendant returned to the hotel he found a row going on outside the door between the watchman and a European, and on entering he saw Mr. Oxberry sitting there with bland indifference. Defendant closed the bar at the theatre, and when he got back to the hotel he was astonished to find the bar open and a party of strangers dining in the dining-room. In other words, there was a breach of the licensing law, for it was after midnight. In the bar sitting down dazed with drink. Mr. Reichmann saw Mr. Oxberry, and the latter had the bar-taking in his hands. After that, Mr. Reichmann dismissed the defendant.

His Lordship—You cannot contend that a man has not a right to dismiss his servant for drunkenness.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The question whether drunkenness is covered by the words "wilfully neglected to comply" is for your Lordship to consider, but I do not mind it going to the jury. I submit, under this agreement, the Common Law right has been substituted by the power to terminate the engagement altogether in the event of illness lasting a month. I submit that judgment should be given for the plaintiff and the question of damages goes into.

His Lordship—I am afraid, Sir Henry, your point fails.

Mr. Potter, in opening, said the one issue the jury had to find was whether the defendant was justified or not in what he did. The plaintiff from September 1st, 1910, up till the 11th April this year, was employed by the defendant as a runner and manager of the Grand Hotel. In July

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 353. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: PEAKS CODES A.B.C.

5th Ed-Liebers.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the charge due on the following Goods at present in the custody of the above-named Company are paid within Fourteen Days from date hereof, the Goods will be Sold and the proceeds applied to satisfy such charges.

W. S. BROWN,  
Acting Secretary.

35 cases said to contain Electric Powder, stored under Warant 39161 on 6th November, 1906, in name and to the Order of HANKEE.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [782]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN,  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship  
"YORK."

Capt. J. Rendallman, will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1911. [5]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,  
GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"NIPPON,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-signed.

GLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES  
AKTIEBOLAG,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [822]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO', HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship  
"GLENLOGAN."

Capt. James McGregor, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [823]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN,  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"YORK."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [5]

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD-STONES and CROSSES in Stock at BROWN, JONES & CO.,

41, Morrison Hill Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

## INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

ON and after 15th inst., the following additional Cars will be run:-

## WEEK DAYS:

7.15 A.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

SUNDAYS:

9.15 A.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Postponed EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL at 12 Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1911, when the following Special Resolutions will be submitted:

1. That GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD. be wound up voluntarily.

2. That the partners in the firm of Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH and FLEMING, of Hongkong, be appointed Liquidators with power for any one of them to exercise any of the powers of such Liquidators.

The above Resolutions if passed will require confirmation at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN I. ANDREW,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [812]

## WANTED

## WANTED.

BY A YOUNG LAD, fresh from School, employment as a Clerk, knows Short-hand and Typewriting. Moderate Salary to start with.

Apply— H. R. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [787]

## WANTED.

A ENERGETIC and EXPERIENCED CHINESE BROKER, who thoroughly understands the Sundry Goods Business. A Good Salery to a Capable Man.

Apply in writing to "X." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [782]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Capable CHINESE with good working knowledge of English desires employment. Satisfactory references as to character, &c.

Apply— A. B. C. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [715]

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE HULL of an IRON or STEEL VESSEL of about 400 tons gross register, in good preservation.

Apply to— Box 61, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [803]

## FOR SALE

## FOR SALE.

THE Business, Goodwill, Furniture, &c., &c., &c., of "THE BOMBAY HOUSE RESTAURANT," situated in good locality with promising prospect.

Apply to— 60, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [794]

## HOTEL FOR SALE.

A Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring. For further Particulars apply to "HOTEL," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"K ENLIS," 76 PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS, Large Verandas; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

## FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST, Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS,

## MARINE LOT

No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply— G. FENWICK & CO., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-122]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY)

AND

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 14th and 15th June, 1911, at 10 A.M. each day,

at H.M. NAVAL YARD,

OLD and SURPLUS

NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising—

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—

ASH HOIST and VERTICAL ENGINES,

DRILLING MACHINE, SCREWING MACHINES,

HOSES, LAMPS and LANTERNS,

TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, ELECTRIC CABLES, VICES, SWITCHES,

HYDRAULIC JACK, COAL SACKS,

CANVAS, RAGS, OLD FLAGS, OLD LEATHERS,

CAPIETS, MATTINGS, OLD BOATS,

FURNITURE, ROPE, &c., &c.

OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—

PROVISIONS, Seamen's Clothing,

BLANKETS, OBOSES, MESS TRAPS,

(A Quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES and TABLE LINEN), IMPLEMENTS, Seamen's Mess UTENSILS,

OAK STAVES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As detailed in the Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [783]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in

CHAT-ROAD. Very central position.

WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25

Seymour Road.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

(Shop).

The ERYIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted



## NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]



**Shiploads of thirst-quencher**  
is a description which may be applied to the cargo of the vessels "Circe" and "Ottar," which dropped anchor recently in Liverpool docks. The first brought 50,000 gallons and the second 40,000 gallons of pure health-giving lime juice, direct from the island of Montserrat—the famous tropical home of the cultivated lime-fruit from which comes

**"MONTSENNAT"**  
LIME JUICESupplied in two forms—  
Unsweetened, i.e., plain Lime Juice.  
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.

60.5

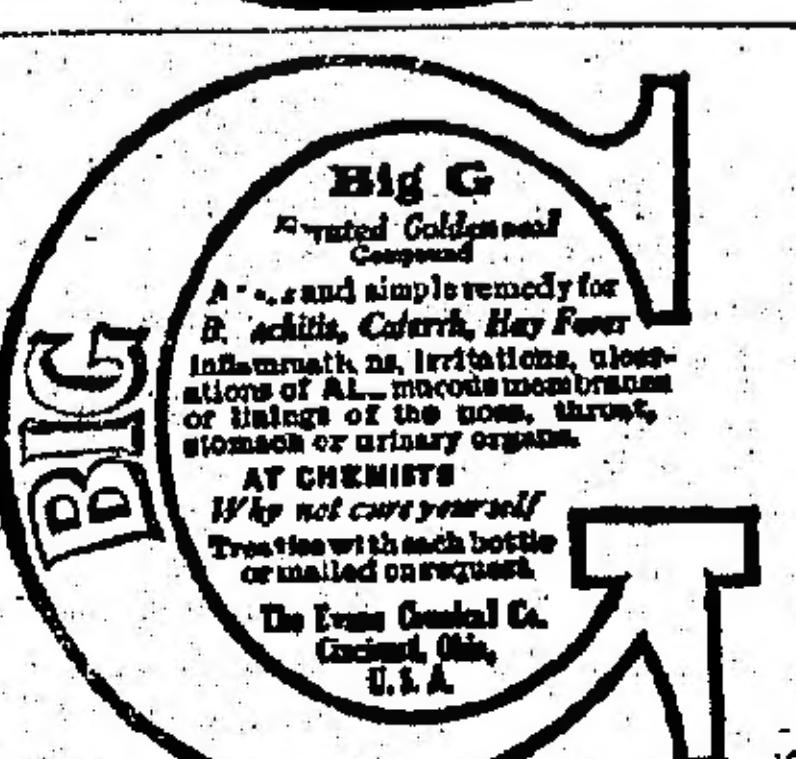
**APENTA**  
Natural Aperient Water

For use by

THE BILIOUS,  
THE GOUTY,  
THE CONSTIPATED,  
and  
THE OBESE.DOSE:—A Wineglassful before  
Breakfast.**KEATING'S**  
WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetment  
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists  
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children  
To be ordered of Dr. KEATING,  
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING,  
London, Eng.

5



## INDIA AND THE PREFERENCE POLICY.

## WHAT INDIA HAS TO GIVE.

The following article is from the *Englishman* (Calcutta):—  
There is a touch of impertinence in Mr. Lloyd George's question: What could India give in return for preference on Empire grown tea in the British market? If Mr. Lloyd George and his fanatic-driven colleagues in the Government enter into another "handshake" like the Opium Agreement with China, there will be precious little left for India to give anybody. The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked the question in replying to the debate in the House of Commons on Monday on the motion in favour of a preference to Empire-grown tea. The result of the debate was, of course, a foregone conclusion. In a Parliament constituted as it is, preference of any kind has very little chance, and the motion was defeated by 212 to 147. But this is no occasion for despair. The debate served to demonstrate the anomaly of the existing fiscal relations between Great Britain and India, and, to an even greater extent, it revealed the slimy foundations on which the opposition to Imperial Preference rests. When Mr. Lloyd George asked what has India to give in return, and when he says it would be preposterous to ask India to discriminate against the United States, he seems to be under the impression that the Indian Government exercises a free hand in these matters, whereas the plain truth is that the fiscal system of India is hampered and engineered by the short-sighted Free Trade theorists who occupy the seats of the mighty at Westminster. These gentlemen did not deem it preposterous to sacrifice several millions of India's annual revenue without so much as a "By your leave." Nor is it thought preposterous to continue imposing an excise duty on cotton goods in opposition to the opinion of official and non-official India. As a mere matter of justice the Government of India should be given a larger measure of autonomy in fiscal matters, and should not be so absolutely under the control of the Home Government as it is to-day. The officials responsible for Indian finance made be depended on to do what is right for India and just to all other interests concerned.

Mr. Lloyd George took a very narrow and short-sighted view of the question under discussion. Accepting for the sake of argument his statement that India takes four-fifths of her important manufactured goods from Great Britain, it is absurd to suppose that this proportion is likely to continue under present fiscal conditions, and he would be a very poor finance minister who could not find, in the wide range of imports, articles on which India could give a preference that would prove of material advantage to British trade. Mr. Lloyd George is short-sighted because he does not take into consideration the changing conditions of India's foreign trade, especially here in the East. A close study of statistics would convince him, for instance, that although Great Britain holds a long lead in exports of metal manufactures to India, other countries, notably Germany, Belgium and the United States, are making remarkable progress—a progress infinitely greater in comparison than that of Great Britain when we bear in mind that the political relations between the latter and India must determine in a very large degree the course of trade. To take one small item only, it is, at least significant, that whilst imports of machinery and mill work from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 6,16,577 in 1908-9 to Rs. 4,12,51,483 in 1910-11, those from Germany rose from Rs. 12,56,712 to Rs. 14,09,018; and those from America increased from Rs. 14,7,173 to Rs. 25,58,764. A similar phenomenon is noticeable in many other articles of import. It is like the writing on the wall. And the danger to the cotton trade of Great Britain is even greater. The British manufacturer has enjoyed many years of virtual monopoly in the Far East. He has seen his monopoly broken down in China, mainly through the growth of the Japanese industry. If he takes the trouble to look beneath figures of dazzling magnitude he will discover that his valuable market in India is being threatened in the same way—not so much by the growth of the indigenous industry as by the steady strides of Japanese imports.

A few weeks ago, after desperate negotiations, the British Government induced Japan to modify her new Tariff; but the Tariff is still protective in that it enables Japan to build up cotton and other industries at the expense of British manufacturers. Only a blind fanatic would persevere in the belief that this Tariff-built industry will not in the near future become a formidable competitor with Lancashire in India. Its advance guards have come already. Japan enjoys a virtual monopoly of the trade in hosiery. If he takes the trouble to look beneath figures of dazzling magnitude he will discover that his valuable market in India is being threatened in the same way—not so much by the growth of the indigenous industry as by the steady strides of Japanese imports.

In a room surrounded by policemen with loaded rifles, and so did many of my colleagues. When the Moscow University made representations to the Government in the sense that it was impossible to have two sets of authorities—the academic authority and the police authority—and when the rector, the assistant-rector, and the proctor resigned their administrative offices, they were dismissed from their professorships. Twenty-four other professors and lecturers then resigned.

## THE GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME FOR 1911.

It is now definitely announced that one of the three German Dreadnought battleships of the 1911 programme will be built at the Imperial yards at Wilhelmshaven. This is the ship which will be known until her launch as "S"—the 38th battleship of the Navy and the 16th German Dreadnought battleship. The allocation of the orders for the other two battleships of the 1911 programme has not yet been disclosed. A certain species of interest, the Times correspondent at Berlin says, attaches to this year's arrangements, as the completion of this year's three ships will mean the completion of the process of substituting Dreadnoughts for older types of battleships throughout the High Sea Fleet. When these ships are finished the two battleship squadrons of the High Sea Fleet will consist entirely of Dreadnoughts—squadron at Wilhelmshaven and the other squadron at Kiel; but both, thanks to the widening of the Kiel Canal, equally available in the North Sea and the Baltic. Although the canal work will not be finished until a later date, Dreadnoughts will apparently be able to pass the canal next year or at any rate as soon as there are any Dreadnoughts ready to station at Kiel.

## THE ARMING OF MERCHANT STEAMERS.

In the House of Commons last month Mr. Milne more asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, in the interests of British commerce protection, the Admiralty would consider the desirability of permanently arming certain merchant steamers making long voyages with such weapons as would enable them to defend themselves against possible enemies of their own class; whether such weapons could be placed on board for use in emergency; and whether vessels so armed or provided could follow, when on their passages, such routes as might be determined by an Admiralty representative and the shipowners. Mr. McKenna replied that the Admiralty are not prepared to recommend the action proposed in the question.

## HANDICAP RACE IN THE AIR.

It is said that in the near future the Canadian Pacific Railway will give considerable attention to the use of moving pictures in a special theatre on its Transcontinental trains in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia. It is intended that these pictures will serve a double purpose. Travellers will be shown world-famous scenery through which they pass during the night, and at the same time the C. P. R. and the Dominion of Canada will be given a big advertisement. It is also intended that the pictures shall be reproduced in the principal centres of Great Britain and the United States, as well as other countries.

## THEATRE CARS ON TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS.

It is said that in the near future the Canadian Pacific Railway will give considerable attention to the use of moving pictures in a special theatre on its Transcontinental trains in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia. It is intended that these pictures will serve a double purpose. Travellers will be shown world-famous scenery through which they pass during the night, and at the same time the C. P. R. and the Dominion of Canada will be given a big advertisement. It is also intended that the pictures shall be reproduced in the principal centres of Great Britain and the United States, as well as other countries.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

## VEGETABLES AND CHARACTER.

A Paris contemporary states that well-known doctor recently read a paper before a meeting of medical men on the influence of vegetables upon the character, the brain, and the senses. According to the doctor, the potato develops an evenness of temper, and calmness of thought. The carrot acts as a stimulant to the character, and is recommended for biliousness and to peevish or jealous persons. Spinach develops ambitious dreams and energy. Sorrel, despite its acidity, induces sadness and provokes nightmare. All workers should eat white carrots. Peas, we can understand, are not calculated to help serious thought, and the cauliflower induces egotism.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Chinese lady doctor, Ya-Mei-Min, the first to gain a diploma in medicine, is we learn through a French source, an entertaining person, not only on account of her scientific knowledge, but the patriotic zeal with which she defends the customs of the land of her birth. For instance, she will not adopt European fashions in dress. We are more logical and better advised in our customs than Europeans think, says the lady doctor. Look at my dress. It is practically one piece, comfortable, and lends freedom of movement. You must admit it is more rational than the robes bought in Paris. We are fighting against the custom of cramped feet in China, but when I see European women in their tight and narrow costumes, I say the time will come when there will be formed a society of hygiene to combat the tight dress.

## MOUSE'S NEST OF BANK NOTES.

In a village in Tyrol (writes F. W. Stoddard in the *Field*) a butcher lately missed from time to time a number of five and ten kronen bank notes from a drawer where he kept his money, and was unable to discover the thief. At last he saw traces of mice in the drawer and on the counter, and on following them up he found a mouse's nest with seven young ones under the floor. The nest was made of scraps of the missing bank notes, which the owner collected and took to the bank in the nearest town, where they were placed and repaired. Of the original value of the notes, amounting to 193 kronen, the rest had been "lost material."

## CIRCUMLOCUTION.

A delightful story of circumlocution comes from Prague. One of the least imposing of the bridges in the city, the Liebster Brucke, connects two suburbs. Some time ago, last summer to be precise, the toll collector discovered that some rabbits had invaded the district, and concluded that their burrowings might threaten the stability of the bridge, so he called the burgomaster's attention to the matter. The burgomaster decided that it did not come within his province, but he sent the representation to the committee managing the public slaughter-houses. The committee examined the rabbits and found they were wild, so they could do nothing, and as it was a close time, the side of the sportsman could not be impressed. Still they did not release them of their mortal responsibility.

The Praguer Slaughter Committee in turn informed the Stattdarreßgericht, but the master was not within their jurisdiction: yet the stability of the bridge was beyond all things necessary, so the dossier was sent to the central authority for buildings. The body went into the master, and concluded that the water authority should deal with the subject. But no, the water board opined that it was for the conservators of rivers, and this body decided that rabbits could not be brought within the domain of things fluvial, and that the burgomaster was the right party to take action. The dossier having completed the circle of possible departmental travels, the burgomaster decided to act. He appointed a committee of investigation. The committee went to the bridge in four carriages, and then learned that the rabbits had taken their departure for some months. At least, this is what the *Münchner Nachrichten* says.

## ARMED CLASH ROOM.

Dr. Vinogradoff, the Oxford Professor of Jurisprudence, recently began a course of lectures at Moscow University, where he once filled the History chair, and has explained, says the *University Correspondent*, why he had to abandon this enterprise and how much of the trouble in Russian Universities arises.

"I personally considered it impossible to lecture in a room surrounded by policemen with loaded rifles, and so dense were the crowds that it took an hour to make the journey of a mile to the railway station, where the scene was unequalled in the history of Cambridge. Undergraduates climbed on to roofs and even on to the top of trains.

The train that was to take away the "dead man" had nearly as many undergraduates on the top of it as there were on the platform, and from this vantage point they knocked off policemen's helmets and dangled red horrors on pieces of string:

Cambridge will know no more the student who has been "sent down," but it will not soon forget him.

## AN ARMED CLASH ROOM.

Dr. Vinogradoff, the Oxford Professor of Jurisprudence, recently began a course of lectures at Moscow University, where he once filled the History chair, and has explained, says the *University Correspondent*, why he had to abandon this enterprise and how much of the trouble in Russian Universities arises.

"I personally considered it impossible to lecture in a room surrounded by policemen with loaded rifles, and so dense were the crowds that it took an hour to make the journey of a mile to the railway station, where the scene was unequalled in the history of Cambridge. Undergraduates climbed on to roofs and even on to the top of trains.

## THE TRAIN THAT WAS TO TAKE AWAY THE "DEAD MAN".

The train that was to take away the "dead man" had nearly as many undergraduates on the top of it as there were on the platform, and from this vantage point they knocked off policemen's helmets and dangled red horrors on pieces of string:

## CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATES.

Cambridge will know no more the student who has been "sent down," but it will not soon forget him.

## THE TRAIN THAT WAS TO TAKE AWAY THE "DEAD MAN".

The train that was to take away the "dead man" had nearly as many undergraduates on the top of it as there were on the platform, and from this vantage point they knocked off policemen's helmets and dangled red horrors on pieces of string:

## CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATES.

Cambridge will know no more the student who has been "sent down," but it will not soon forget him.

## THE TRAIN THAT WAS TO TAKE AWAY THE "DEAD MAN".

The train that was to take away the "dead man" had nearly as many undergraduates on the top of it as there were on the platform, and from this vantage point they knocked off policemen's helmets and dangled red horrors on pieces of string:

## CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATES.

Cambridge will know no more the student who has been "sent down," but it will not soon forget him.

2 miles, 66 sec., and Mr. D. Graham Gilmore, third, in a Bristol biplane in 1hr. 37mins. Mr. H. Pixton also started in his Eco biplane, but was obliged to descend about twelve miles from Brighton, although he finished the course later. The weather from an early hour was ideal, and there was practically an entire absence of wind of any strength. The racers flew comparatively low at the start. There was a slight overheat here, and this probably would have proved troublesome at a high altitude. Near Brighton, however, the machines were flying so high that the identity of the biplanes could not be established. Large crowds were present at both start and finish. Mr. Hamel descended again in the evening and flew back to Brooklands, the first return trip made in an aeroplane between Brooklands and Brighton in one day.

## THE BRITISH PRINCE'S "VASTY CAREER."

It is understood that the Prince of Wales' University career will not be of a perfunctory character. It is practically settled that his Royal Highness will reside, as did King Edward, at both Oxford and Cambridge, but in any case his residence will be such as to enable him to pursue his studies thoroughly. The King went to neither of the two Universities mentioned. The Duke of Albany went to Oxford, and the Duke of Clarence to Cambridge.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Chinese lady doctor, Ya-Mei-Min, the first to gain a diploma in medicine, is we learn through a French source, an entertaining person, not only on account of her scientific knowledge, but the patriotic zeal with which she defends the customs of the land of her birth. For instance, she will not adopt European fashions in dress. We are more logical and better advised in our customs than Europeans think, says the lady doctor. Look at my dress. It is practically one piece, comfortable, and lends freedom of movement.

## MOUSE'S NEST OF BANK NOTES.

In a village in Tyrol (writes F. W. Stoddard in the *Field*) a butcher lately missed from time to time a number of five and ten kronen bank notes from a drawer where he kept his money, and was unable to discover the thief. At last he saw traces of mice in the drawer and on the counter, and on following them up he found a mouse's nest with seven young ones under the floor. The nest was made of scraps of the missing bank notes, which the owner collected and took to the bank in the nearest town, where they were placed and repaired. Of the original value of the notes, amounting to 193 kronen, the rest had been "lost material."

## MOUSE'S NEST OF BANK NOTES.

In a village in Tyrol (writes F. W. Stoddard in the *Field*) a butcher lately missed from time to time a number of five and ten kronen bank notes from a drawer where he kept his money, and was unable to discover the thief. At last he saw traces of mice in the drawer and on the counter, and on following them up he found a mouse's nest with seven young ones under the floor. The nest was made of scraps of the missing bank notes, which the owner collected and took to the bank in the nearest town, where they were placed and repaired. Of the original value of the notes, amounting to 193 kronen, the rest had been "lost material."

## MOUSE'S NEST OF BANK NOTES.

In a village in Tyrol (writes F. W. Stoddard in the *Field*) a butcher lately missed from time to time a number of five and ten kronen bank notes from a drawer where he kept his money, and was unable to discover the thief. At last he saw traces of mice in the drawer and on the counter, and on following them up he found a mouse's nest with seven young ones under the floor. The nest was made of scraps of the missing bank notes, which the owner collected and took to the bank in the nearest town, where they were placed and repaired. Of the original value of the notes, amounting to 193 kronen, the rest had been "lost material."

In a village in Tyrol (writes F. W. Stoddard in the *Field*) a butcher lately missed from time to time a number of five and ten kronen bank notes from a drawer where he kept his money, and was unable to discover the thief. At last he saw traces of mice in the drawer and on the counter, and on following them up he found a mouse's nest with seven young ones under the floor. The nest was made of scraps of the missing bank notes, which the owner collected and took to the bank in the nearest town, where they were placed and repaired. Of the original value of the notes, amounting to 193 kronen, the rest had been "lost material."

In a village in Tyrol (writes F. W. Stoddard in the *Field*) a butcher lately missed from time to time a number of five and ten kronen bank notes from a drawer where he kept his money, and was unable to discover the thief. At last he saw traces of mice in the drawer and on the counter, and on following them up he found a mouse's nest with seven young ones under the floor. The nest was made of scraps of the missing bank notes, which the owner collected and took to the bank in the nearest town, where they were placed and repaired. Of the original value of the notes, amounting to 193 kronen, the rest had been "lost material."

In a village in Tyrol (writes F. W. Stoddard in the *Field*) a butcher lately missed from time to time a number of five and ten kronen bank notes from a drawer where he kept his money, and was unable to discover the thief. At last he saw traces of mice in the drawer and on the counter, and on following them up he found a mouse's nest with seven young ones under the floor. The nest was made of scraps of the missing bank notes, which the owner collected and took to the bank in the nearest town, where they were placed and repaired. Of the original value of the notes, amounting to 193 kronen, the rest had been "lost material."

## INTIMATIONS

"Certainty is what a man seeks in everything." The man who buys  
a Model 10 visible REMINGTON TYPEWRITER BUYS

absolute certainty; a certainty of satisfaction guaranteed by the greatest  
typewriter makers in the world.

SIEMSSEN & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS  
FOR  
HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA  
AND FORMOSA.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s str. *Manchuria* arrived at Manila on the 10th instant, and is expected to leave Manila on the 14th instant, and arrive at Hongkong on the 16th instant at 7 a.m.

The T.K.K. str. *Chiyu Maru* with the U.S. mails sailed from Yokohama on the 12th instant, and is due at Hongkong on the 20th instant.

The P.M.S.S. Co.'s str. *Mangala* sailed from San Francisco on the 6th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Keelung, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

**THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**  
The E. & A. str. *Eastern* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 6th instant for Hongkong, via Timor and Manila.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Montreal* arrived at Moji at 10 a.m. on the 12th inst., and left again at 8 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at noon on the 14th inst.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong, (via usual ports of call) on the 31st ultimo.



## GOLF FROM THE PROFESSOR'S POINT OF VIEW.

BY HORACE HUTCHINSON IN "THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

I was discussing the other day at Stoke Poges, with one professional, what is, perhaps, rather a worn theme—but, even so, not yet a worn-out one—the relative merit of score and match play as a test of golf. It began with a talk which arose rather naturally out of the circumstances, seeing that we were there, a team of the Oxford and Cambridge Society, to play, with odds of two holes start, a team of professors certainly more representative of the best professional talent than ours could claim to be of all that is best and brightest among the amateurs. The result of that is well known as the battle of Waterloo—we beat them, to the surprise of all men, including our own. Inspired by luncheon, I ventured to say to my professional neighbour that Mr. Hilton at one time was every bit as good a player for score as any professional. I waited to see how he would take that, and to my astonishment, he fully agreed. Then he said, further that, admitting this, he was obliged to thank Mr. Hilton a better golfer, at his best, than Mr. Hall. We all know what the copybook told us about comparisons. I tried to avoid them, having written more than enough copies to ruin me that score was the real test of golf. I told him that score play was not the real test of golf, tell me that score was not real golf at all—only a makeshift for bringing a lot of men together so that the results of their play would be compared as they went round all at one time. "Why is it?" I asked, "if score play is the real test, that we are not counting by score to-day as we go round together in our foursomes?" That made him think so much that he did not answer, and he really did begin to admit that the match by holes was the way in which the game was ordinarily played—he wondered why. I then, having gone so far, had to admit, for my side of the argument, that as a test of a man's ability to go on hitting the ball correctly time after time, with no other factor entering into the result, the play by score was perhaps the better; but then in a match a great many other things do enter into the result and they are the most interesting things that golf has to give you.

One of the main differences between the two modes is that whereas the score play is always demanding a certain fixed and steady effort of the man, the match play, by holes, always makes a demand that varies from moment to moment. In match play it is not a monotony of trying to get "the figure" at hole after hole, it is a variety

in which you have constantly to be adapting your tactics to those of an opponent. In a magazine article which made quite noise at the time of its publication, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, knowing at that date little or nothing about golf, asked the question "Is golf a first-class game?" He knew enough about it now not to

write about it at all. But in that state of happy ignorance he was rather disposed towards a negative answer to his ridiculous question, mainly on the ground, so far as he did find any ground at all to stand on, that the stroke of the one player did not depend on the stroke of the other. If the same were all a score play job this would be perfectly just criticism, for all the golfer would have to do would be to go for "the figure" every time. On that conception of the game there seems very little reason why a man who did not want to clutter politics or other trivialities during the round should look out for an opponent at all. Why should he not go round and round by himself, trying to get "his figure"? Doubtless he would get exercise and get his own figure more elegant, but it seems doubtful to me, personally, whether he would get amusement. Amusement comes in, in my view, when we have our human friend temporarily our dearest foe, beside us there, to beat. We want to measure the length of our drive and the line of our putt against his every time, and as he sets us a hard task to do, as he lays an exceptionally good long shot up to the hole, giving himself a chance of doing one better than "the figure," so we want to try to do one better again, to get inside him. That blessed word "emulation" is in our ears all the time, and as he puts the screw on so we hope to be able to respond to it. That is

what it is to be a good match-player—to have possession of the faculty of rising to the demand of suiting the supply of good golf to the demand made on it; in fact, of adapting the stroke to that of the opponent in the very way that Mr. Lyttelton altogether denied that golf required of a man. The man whose very best is brought out at the moment of the highest pressure, who seems to receive inspiration which enables him to achieve more than is, humanly speaking, possible just during that inspired moment—he is the great match-player. Those are moments which the play by score never provides for us, and in that fact lies all the difference between the poignant interest of the one and the façade of tediousness of the other. It is all the difference in the world.

It is just possible that it is a difference which does not affect the professional as kindly as the amateur. Probably it is very difficult for the amateur to "think himself into the mind of" the professor and realize at all his outlook on the pastime, which is a game to the one and a business to the other. There is no doubt at all that this going for the figure every time is an exceedingly businesslike mode of tackling the job.

It is praise enough, and perhaps it is really the right frame of mind in which to tackle it. I remember a fine amateur boxer who turned professional telling me that his feeling on going into the ring changed completely a little while after he took the step which made boxing his profession instead of his sport. He said that as an amateur he was always afflicted by a certain nervousness when he first went in, which affected his style in the early moments and sometimes with the result of losing him the whole bout—just because he never got back what those first moments of flittering nerves had lost. As soon, however, as he came to a professional all these feelings left him. He went into the ring then with pulses working no more quickly than any other moment, or than when he was at a practice bout with a friend. He took it all, as he expressed it to me, as a matter of business, and thought no more about the surrounding circumstances than a carpenter, who was accustomed to make a box every day, would think about them if he were asked to do his work before a gallery.

Very likely there is something similar to this difference in the respective outlooks of the amateur and professional golfer on the noble game. The analogy of the carpenter and his box seems as if it might be carried a little further yet. The professional appears to go on hammering at his box in something like the cold-blooded and unemotional way that the carpenter hammers at his nails. However, it is easy to be too subtle. It is a case in which the simple explanation will avail. We may say that the advantage which the professional no doubt has over the amateur at golf lies mainly in the fact that golf is his profession. It is the subject which engrosses the chief of his thoughts—if we except those passing moments in which he may happen to be in love or otherwise trivially engaged. Golf is the main occupation of his mind—he can go on considering its problems

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.  
RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, June 1.

Per value each share £1 Calls paid up are—	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, May 3	Dividends	Per value each share £1 Calls paid up are—	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, May 3	Dividend
1/- paid	Alor-Pengou ...	... 2/- paid	Malacca Ordinary ...	10.7.6	.....
1/- paid	Anglo-Johore ...	1.2.3 100%	Merlinian ...	5/6	.....
1/6	Anglo-Malay ...	10% 10	Morton Syndicate ...	1.15.0	10% 11
1/6	Bakap ...	5% 10	Mount Austin ...	.....	.....
1/6	Banteng ...	100% 10	North Hummock ...	.....	.....
1/6	Batu Caves ...	100% 10	Padding Java ...	4/3	25% 10
1/6	Batu Kawan ...	100% 10	Panduan Johore ...	2.17.1	325% 10
1/6	Batu Tiga ...	5.0.0 10%	Pataling ...	.....	.....
1/6	Borang Selangor ...	3% 100	Pelepas (Johore) ...	8/0	125% 10
1/6	Bornam Parak Do. Ordinary ...	100% 10	Penarie Est ...	.....	.....
1/6	Bidor ...	100% 10	Prye ...	10% 10	10% 10
1/6	Blands Solangor ...	100% 10	Ratnatun ...	10/- pm	.....
1/6	Bukit Cloth ...	100% 10	Rim ...	.....	.....
1/6	Bukit Kajang ...	2.13.0 112% 10	R. Est. of Krian ...	.....	.....
1/6	Bukit Mortajam ...	3/4 10	R. of Johore ...	12.10.0	50% 10
1/6	Bukit Rajah ...	15.10.0 80% 10	Sagga ...	6.7.6	40% 10
1/6	Bukit Selangor ...	7.8.3 72% 10	Seafeld ...	2.17.9	375% 10
1/6	Castlefield ...	100% 10	Selat Ruben ...	.....	.....
1/6	Chankut Salak R. and Tin ...	100% 10	Senapah ...	.....	.....
1/6	Chersonese ...	4/5 10	Serdayan ...	1.17.6pm	36% 10
1/6	Cheviot ...	100% 10	Serangoon ...	4.8.6	30% 10
1/6	Chota Kulibar ...	2.5.0 100% 10	Sherford (N. S.) ...	3.7.0	30% 10
1/6	Cicely Ordinary Preferred ...	2.5.0 153% 10	Singapore Para-Straits (Bertam) ...	5/1	125% 10
1/6	Consel. Malay ...	1.2.6 100% 10	Simathure R ...	7/3	75% 10
1/6	Damansara ...	6.15.0 74% 10	Sungei Bahru ...	.....	.....
1/6	Denistown ...	12/- 100% 10	Sungei Choh ...	4.17.6	.....
1/6	Embl. Selangor ...	30% 100% 10	Sungei Kapar ...	12.10.0	65% 10
1/6	Fed. Selangor ...	90% 100% 10	Sungei Kruit ...	.....	.....
1/6	Gna Kee R. Est ...	100% 10	Sungei Liang ...	.....	.....
1/6	Garing (Malacca) ...	5.12.6 25% 10	Sungei Salak ...	4.15.0	30% 10
1/6	Goleonda ...	5.15.0 40% 10	Tangkah ...	6.10.0	30% 10
1/6	Golden Hope ...	5.15.0 65% 10	Third Mile ...	.....	.....
1/6	Gula-Kalumpong ...	5.3.9 50% 10	Tremelby ...	.....	10% 10
1/6	H. and Lowlands ...	14.0.0 20% 10	Ulu Sung Petong ...	.....	.....
1/6	Inch Kenneth ...	100% 10	Vald'Or Est ...	.....	.....
1/6	Johore Fars ...	100% 10	Vallambrosa ...	1.10.7	75% 10
1/6	Johnes R. Lands ...	100% 10	Trust and Finance Companies.	.....	.....
1/6	Jong-Landor ...	100% 10	Anglo-Straits R. T. ...	.....	.....
1/6	Jugra (Ordinary) ...	100% 10	Eastern Internat. Trust ...	20%	10
1/6	K'pong Kuantan ...	4/9 pm 15% 10	Mid-East Invest ...	.....	.....
1/6	Kuantung "A" Do. ...	7/3 100% 10	Rubber Plants. Inv. Trust ...	7/1	13
1/6	Kuantung "B" Do. ...	8.5.6 65% 10	R. Share Trust ...	.....	.....
1/6	Kapar Para ...	100% 10	Straits M. & Trust ...	.....	.....
1/6	Kelles ...	100% 10	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	.....	.....
1/6	Kepung ...	100% 10	Anglo-Java ...	.....	.....
1/6	Killinghall ...	100% 10	Asahan (Sumatra) ...	.....	.....
1/6	Killas-Kellas ...	100% 10	Bangawan R. ...	.....	.....
1/6	Klunay ...	100% 10	Beaufort ...	.....	.....
1/6	Kota Tinggi ...	100% 10	Central Sumatra ...	.....	.....
1/6	Kota Tampan ...	100% 10	Indian Peninsula ...	.....	.....
1/6	Krubong ...	100% 10	Jama Amalgam ...	.....	.....
1/6	Kuala Klang ...	7.13.9 75% 10	Kinnian ...	.....	.....
1/6	Kuala Lumpur ...	5% 10	Langkow ...	.....	.....
1/6	Kuala Pahit ...	100% 10	Manchester ...	.....	.....
1/6	Kuala Selangor ...	100% 10	Nirmala (Java) ...	.....	.....
1/6	Labi ...	100% 10	Pontianak ...	11/-	33% 10
1/6	Lanadron ...	4.16.3 125% 10	Sumatra Para ...	5.7.8	10% 10
1/6	Ledbury ...	3.16.0 10% 10	Sumatra Prop. United Sordain ...	8/7	20% 10
1/6	Lendu ...	2.1.6 pm 10% 10	Utd. Sumatra ...	.....	.....
1/6	Lingga ...	2.10.9 150% 10	.....	.....	.....
1/6	London Asiatic ...	2.13.2 25% 10	.....	.....	.....
1/6	Lumut Est. ...	Non. 100% 10	.....	.....	.....
1/6	Madingly Est. ...	100% 10	.....	.....	.....
1/6	Malacca 75% Cum. Participating Pref ...	9.15.0 10 100% 10	.....	.....	.....

ON SALE.  
THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE 1911.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete

as each Colony, it can be made, but each Colony,

Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTIVE

POCKET, carefully revised each year, most of

which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE

TOURIST, giving every detail concerning with

## BARBARIANS.

"Chin," said the learned Professor of Greek, "is a very remarkable country. I don't ask you to believe all that is said concerning its antiquity as a civilization. It may be true that the Chinese knew everything we know ages ago, before our forefathers had begun even to realize their own ignorance. On the other hand, it may not be true—not all true. We must needs preserve our armour of scepticism; otherwise we relapse into the condition of savages. I confess I cannot pretend to realize the soul of China. Nor does the subject interest me very much for its own sake. A people so un-Hellenised. You understand me?"

"Beyond doubt the Chinese learning is ancient. It is not on that account, however, that I grant the country to be so remarkable, but in regard to the extraordinarily limited character of the educational environment."

"I am told that the test of the learning of a Chinaman is the extent of his acquaintance with the literature of his own land. You say they are changing all that. It may be so. I am, as I say, sceptical of native and civilisation. But it is certain that, if they are changing, they have not yet changed."

"What wonder that such a nation has not progressed for hundreds of years? Think of the deadening consequences of an education in one's own classics! For the developing brain to be run into one mould! To miss the broadening effect of training in the great books of antiquity! Can you conceive what we ourselves should have been without Homer and Virgil, Plato and Cicero, and the rest of those models of form, those libraries of salutary sense and idealism, on which we have been nourished, and by means of which, please God, England will preserve through centuries yet to come those qualities which have made them the admiration, if not an object of affection, of the whole world?"

"Greek and Latin are threatened by the modern laymen ignorant of their grammar, and therefore of their meaning. But we shall never consent to have Greek and Latin torn from us. We owe them too much; we are too dependent on them for our virtues, to suffer such a rape. Had we lacked the classics, where should we be to-day? I answer, In pretty much the same position as China. The classics have opened the mind of our youth. Strong in the strength of the classics, we have plunged into uncharted seas of thought; have conquered our foes and adventured into lands unknown; built up our own characters and moulded the characters of others."

"And the poor Chinese? They have stayed where they were. Their eyes have been fixed on the mental possessions handed down to them, as the eyes of an introspective man are fixed on his own virtues and failings. They keep on spinning like the spider from their own insides."

"Hence they have no more perspective than a spider."

"They are spiders. Human spiders. Greedy, seeing no further than the confines of the web, ignorant of the outside. Whereas the Greeks . . ."

"While the Professor was saying this in England, a Chinaman who could repeat 27,000 verses of Confucius and the other Chinese classics was addressing a circle of his admirers in his own land."

"I don't envy," he told them, "that England is all Western nations the one most open to material conviction. She has robbed and bullied us rather less than some of the other peoples. The seeds of liberty have been sown in her. In certain respects she is not altogether undesirable. Under an enlightened system of education the highest qualities might be produced in her. But I cannot think that either her riches or her virtues can be lasting, b'cause she has no root, and seems unwilling to get one."

"Her system of education, as it has been explained to me by one of her learned men whom I met on my travels in our country, is incomprehensible in its simplicity—incorruptible to us, I mean. The son of a rich Englishman—is at an early age forbidden to read the books written in English. He is consigned to huge barracks called public schools, in which the only literature recognized is that produced by a few Greek and Latin authors."

"These books he is not taught to like. No, I cannot say whether they are likeable. Probably not. So far as I could gather from my English acquaintance, they are mainly concerned with the history of Greece and Rome and with the barbarous exploits of mythological heroes. There is also philosophy—or what passes for such in the Western world. At any rate, not the kind of thing we Chinese would be prepared to put into the hands of our sons."

"But the object of this strange education, it appears, is not the appreciation of the classics, as they call the Greek and Latin books. The two languages are indeed taught by force rather than persuasion. The boys are made to turn Greek and Latin into English, and English into Greek and Latin. Great importance is attached to correct grammar, and the boy who succeeds in writing the best Latin verses receives as a prize the post of Prime Minister for the year. The duties of this office are not very onerous, and the salary is large enough to make every boy eager to compose Latin epics. Consolation prize given to the form of seats in the Cabinet; these seats being well gilded."

"The consequence is that the youth of England knows nothing of its own language and literature. Yet the English writers are said to be not contemptible. One Shakespeare is generally acknowledged to be the noblest of modern European writers, and there are poets in plenty whose morale, I am told, is beyond reproach. Two or three of the most famous historians also are English. The English boy, however, is prevented from attaining to any knowledge of them. His guardians prefer him to be learned in the ancient lore of other countries than to appreciate that of his own."

"Could anything more ridiculous be imagined?—There is a nation gifted with a literature which ignores a source of education in its own living tongue which it allows to dry up, whilst it refreshes itself from an old foreign font—in. It is as though we refused the Chinese youth access to the Chinese classics and insisted on their reading nothing but that poetry, philosophy, and history which the English despise."

"Can you wonder that a people trained in this way should be superficial, frivolous, ignorant, barren, and well-nigh bestial?"—THOMAS LLOYD, IN *Evening Standard* and *S. James's Gazette*.

## ILLUMINATION.

FOR SALE  
RED JAPANESE LANTERNS  
of approved size and  
CORONATION CANDLES

of 62" long—burning for 4 to 4½ hours.

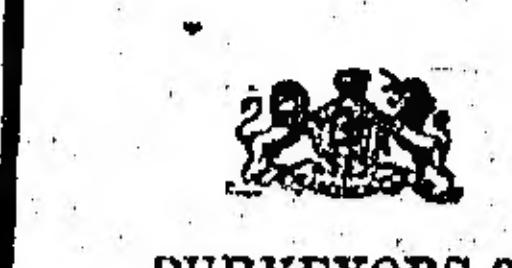
Prices without competition.  
Please send order early to avoid disappointment.

**GRACA & CO.**

PEDDEE St. (Hongkong Hotel Building).

(544)

## BY ROYAL WARRANT



PUREVEYORS TO

H.M. KING GEORGE V.

**JOHN BEGG'S**  
SCOTCH FAMOUS WHISKY.  
WHOLESALE AGENTS:  
**DADY BURJOR & Co.**  
7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG,  
TELEPHONE NO. 665.

**COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS.**  
THE GREATEST TONIC  
IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU  
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation  
to those who have never tried it before.  
"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you  
cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is  
prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD  
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,

Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY  
From any leading Chemist.

**MUSTARD & COMPANY**

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.  
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Sheoow Road, Shanghai, 402

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression  
lying over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan  
yesterday has moved into the Pacific.

The barometer has fallen moderately over S.  
China and Tonking, and pressure conditions  
have now approached the normal in those areas.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the  
Eastward of the Bonins. It is relatively low  
over S.W. China and Tonking.

Moderate S. monsoons may be expected over  
the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending  
at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon  
to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood...(\*)

Fornous Channel... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocko... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

\* S.E. and S. winds, moderate; fine as a  
whole, but some showers.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams  
lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS FROM  
Kotowing... Kobe  
Keochong... Onuts  
Kollontia... Soembaia  
Kwangtsing... Soembaia  
Kwongtang... Kwongtang  
Massey, Hongkong Hotel... Kobe  
1311, 5288... St. Petersburg  
J. Nohr... Manila  
2982, 4410... Amoy

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams  
lying in the Eastern Australasia & China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS FROM  
Arnold Stanley, Pacific Mail Line Office... Chicago  
Cevras Denne Messagerie Australias... Mytha  
Deasongas-Prince Mabchaker Hanoi  
Hailing... Manila  
Lowichien 221, Hollywood... Batavia  
Lohye... Rangoon  
Sands... Macao  
Sherin... Bombay  
Shunhoeng... Namdinh  
Toungshim o/o Wangtayuen... Port Darwin  
Wosing... Bombay

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF  
ABSORBING INTEREST,  
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE  
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 146  
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of  
historical interest showing the disposition of  
the forces at the battle of Kwantung, is dedicated to  
SIR ROBERT HARE, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A.  
HENRIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and  
Superstitions, combined with the insight it  
gives into political conditions in China, makes  
"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent  
volume for presentation to friends at home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese  
Emblem in Gold.

PRICE ... ... ... \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH  
Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the  
Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS" Office.

## THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1911.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS

ANTILOCHEUS, British str. 5,792, A. R. Stewart,  
10th June—Seattle and Ketchikan 6th  
June—General—Butterfield & Swire.

BRAND, Norwegian str. 1,519, Evesen, 8th  
June—Nevchwang 30th May, Chefoo 2nd  
June—General—T. & Co.

CHENAN, British str. 1,350, L. Lloyd Jones,  
8th June—Shanghai 4th June, General—

Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDAH, Norwegian str. 1,102, H. Nielson,  
1st June—Bangkok 23rd May, Rice—  
Asgard, Thoren & Co.

CHINA, American str. 3,186, Emory Rice, 5th  
June—San Francisco 17th May, Muile and  
General—P. M. S. Co.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str. 1,177, Wm. Jamieson,  
11th June—Shanghai 7th June, General—

C. M. S. N. Co.

DAGNY, Norwegian str. 893, Solvesen, 10th  
June—Honkow 7th June, Coal—Asgard,  
Thoren & Co.

DAITA MARU, Jap. str. 1,735, Nakamoto, 12th  
June—Moto 5th June, Coal—M. B. K.

DERVENT, British str. 1,560, J. Jenkins, 10th  
June—Saigon 6th June, Rice and General—

—Chinse.

FRI, Norwegian str. 367, N. G. Anders, 12th  
June—Nevchwang 4th and Dolay 6th  
June—Bora—Asgard, Thoren & Co.

GLENVALLOCH, British str. 1,434, J. Mason,  
1st June—Singapore 26th May, General—

Order.

HALIFAX, Dutch str. 1,047, Janssen, 12th  
June—Haiphong via Pakhol 8th June,  
General—A. Mart.

HONGKONG MAI, Japanese str. 3,433, H.  
Uinokuma, 31st May—Moto 25th May,  
General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

HOPSON, British str. 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th  
June—Bangkok 30th May, Rice—Jardine,  
Matheson & Co.

HUNICLOW, British str. 1,217, G. Hooker, 11th  
June—Tientsin 3rd and Chefoo 5th June,  
General—Butterfield & Swire.

INABA MARU, Japanese str. 3,637, S. Tomizawa,  
11th June—Seaton 9th May, Shanghai  
9th June, Coal and General—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.

INDIA, British str. 3,923, A. S. Graham, 11th  
June—Keeling 9th June—Standard Oil  
Co.

JESERIC, British str. 3,113, Robert White,  
10th June—New York 15th April, General—

A. Weis & Co.

KRONGWAII, German str. 1,115, F. Nicolai, 6th  
June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice—Butterfield  
& Swire.

KWANGSEI, British str. 1,228, Plumett Cole,  
10th June—Tsingtao 5th June, General—

Butterfield & Swire.

LACCOO JAP, British str. 3,774, R. N. Hellatt,  
1st June—Gymnas 1st May—Eng. Hok  
Feng S. Co.

LIGHTNING, British str. 2,122, D. P. Smith,  
12th June—Calcutta via Straits 6th June,  
General—David, Sisson & Co.

LINAH, British str. 1,350, C. C. Williams, 12th  
June—Shanghai 9th June, General—

Butterfield & Swire.

LOKSONG, British str. 979, G. H. Bowker, 10th  
June—Chinkiang 6th June, Groundnuts  
and Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOONGOOG, German str. 1,701, W. Voegele,  
5th June—Saigon 1st June, Rice—

Hamburg-American Line.

MATANG, British str. 1,544, G. S. Walpall,  
6th June—Sandakan 1st June, Timber and  
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MURKE, British str. 3,045, Y. A. Thomas, 10th  
June—Bulk Fuel 2nd June, Bulk Oil—

Asgard, Thoren & Co.

PONGTONG, British str. 997, W. Botefah, 7th  
June—Banckok 31st May, Rice and Teakwood—

Butterfield & Swire.

PROTEYLIADES, British str. 2,345, D. P. Campbell,  
8th June—Liverpool 30th April and  
Manila 6th June, General—Butterfield &  
Swire.

QUINTS, German str. 957, Schlesser, 10th  
June—Banckok and Swatow 9th June,  
Rice—Chinese.

SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str. 573, D. E.  
Boeve, 10th June—Fuchow 8th June,  
Balast—Asian Petroleum Co.

SAMESZ, German str. 908, Wolf, 8th June—

Bangkok 31st May, Rice—Butterfield &  
Swire.

SHIBETORO MARU, Japanese str. 1,234, Nemo,  
12th June—Moto 6th June, Coal—

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS

GERMANY, German str., 1,714, H. Frandsen, 13th June—Hollow 12th June, General—Johens & Co.  
GIBRALTAR, British str., 3,809, James M. Gaynor, 13th June—London 29th April, General—Order.  
HELEN, German str., 771, Bondixen, 12th June—Hollow 11th June, General—Johens & Co.  
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Corneliusen, 13th June—Haiphong 10th and Hollow 12th June, General—A. R. Marti.  
LOON SANG, British str., 1,092, Z. Wheeler, 12th June—Malib, 9th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
NIPPON, Swedish str., 2,559, C. A. Paulson, 13th June—Göteborg 24th April, General—Olof Wik & Co.  
YORK, German str., 5,116, J. Bandermann, 13th June—Bremen 3rd May, General and Mails—Melchers & Co.

CLEARANCES  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

13th June.  
Houei, French str., for Haiphong.  
Hoang, British str., for Singapore.  
Kwangtung, British str., for Swatow.  
Lokhang, British str., for Shanghai.  
Mansau, British str., for Sandakan.  
Nippon, Swedish str., for Shanghai.  
Signal, German str., for Haiphong.  
Soushi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
Taiwan, British str., for Australia.

## DEPARTURES

12th June.  
HARDINGE, Brit. troopship, for Chingwattao.  
KOWLOON, German str., for Chinkiang.  
13th June.  
ANTENOR, British str., for Liverpool.  
ATREUS, British str., for London.  
CHIFFING, British str., for Tientsin.  
FAUSANG, British str., for Swatow.  
HAINAU, British str., for Singapore.  
HONI WATI, British str., for Amoy.  
ISCHIA, Italian str., for Singapore.  
SEATTLE MARU, Japanese str., for Keelung.  
TEAN, British str., for Manila.  
VENTGOLD, British str., for Swatow.

## PASSENGERS

ALL ARRIVED.  
Per York, for Hongkong, from Southampton, Miss E. Wallace, from Genoa, Mr Arthur Fabien, Mr Robert Lindner, Schweizer Angeline Romeo, Schweizer Angela Bödabek, Mr R. Adler and Mr Edwards P. Engster; from Port Said and Mr Fidellino, Patorno and Mr Ramon Alyandro Arcario; from Singapore, Mr H. MacNider, Mr Fleming Cheshire, Miss Brand, Mrs M. Thayer, Capt. A. Bosher, Dr. Med., Dr. G. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Chaudier; from Burger and Mr Aug. Ulin; for Shanghai, from Bremer, Miss Edna Fleck; from Genoa, Capt. Vanslow, Misses P. Amato Dugay and P. E. Prina, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Will, Mr E. Andersen, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Will, Mr Norman Dyer, Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Chaudier; for Nagasaki, from Penang, Mr. Okano, Mrs. Fujimaki Sachi; from Singapore, Mrs. Ohara, Miss Mitsuwa and Mrs. Ewasaki; for Kobe, from Colombo, Messrs Boherill, Bhagwandas; from Singapore, Mr. G. C. Moore, Mr. G. C. Moore, Mr. O. Sullivan; from Singapore, Messrs W. T. Warren, F. H. and F. W. Swang, S. Dounenberg, Klose and L. Kaga.

## DEPARTED

Per Hainan, for Swatow, Mr. Y. Komaki; for Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. Frew and 2 children; for Foochow, Mr. Drawn.

## STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL

May 16th—Sojo Maru, Alesia, 19th—Borneo, Hellas, Menelaus, Nippon, Sikk, Silesia, Siam, Wakasa Maru, Yodogata, 23rd—Barbaric, Brigavia, Rheneia, 26th—Caledos, Dumbra, Kitano Maru, Palermo, Pembroke, Tydeus, York, Warrior, 30th—Glamorganshire, Hale, Rickmers, Indian, Reigate, Spezia, Baron Minto, June 2nd—Belcheron, Borealis, Borealis, Deucalion, Katinga, Palma, Patroclus, Saxon, Syria, Indra, 6th—Cardiganshire, Liberia, Nippon, Patroclus, Ville de la Ciotat, 9th—Aki Maru, Indrasama, Kampanua Maru, Promethea.

## ARRIVALS AT HOME

June 9th—Senegambia, Taurane.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUZUZ  
AND PORT SAID.

Taking cargo at through rates to the PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND,"  
Capt. B. Cobol, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 28TH JUNE, AT 2 P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, excellent cuisine, electric light, electric fan and carries a doctor and a stewardess.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDEE, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1911. [3]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & B&W	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NILE	Brit. str.	—	E. F. Daldy, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	About 15th inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	On 24th inst. at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotzle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BEASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Mass	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th July.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BEISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Girstenbräu	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Fans	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 6th Aug.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Petersen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUMA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at D'light
MARSEILLE, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	—	Kinsel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	T. Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th July, at D'light
DEFFLEINGER	DACRE CASTLE	Aus. str.	—	F. Prosch	SANDER, WIELER & CO., SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 28th inst. at 2 P.M.
PATHAN	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	D. C. Cobol	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 21st inst.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst.
MEXICO MARU	INALA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Tominga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 1st July, at 5 P.M.
CHICAGO MARU	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Noda	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 11 A.M.
TAMBA MARU	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. M. Mathie	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
LUCERUS	LUCERUS	Brit. str.	—	W. W. Greene	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th July, at 11 A.M.
MANCHURIA	MANCHURIA	Am. str.	—	L. Dawson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 18th July, at 4 P.M.
TAIWAN	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Winckler	PORTLAND & ASTORIA S.S. CO.	On 24th inst. at 1 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	COBLENZ	Aus. str.	—	F. E. Cope	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	I. Isaeke	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th July, at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winckler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug., at Noon
BEIRA, DELGOA BAY, DURBAN, &c.	CAMBYES	Brit. str.	—	H. Hinckums	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	J. Randermann	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 22nd inst. A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Williams	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 4th July, at Noon
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	PORTLAND & ASTORIA S.S. CO.	On 17th inst., at 6 A.M.
HONGKONG MARU	HONGKONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Lloyd Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
TIJALATAP	TIJALATAP	Dut. str.	—	V. Zwert	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINN	On 17th inst. at M'light
YORK	YORK	Ger. str.	—	H. Hooker	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 17th inst.
LINAN	LINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Cole	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th inst.
SIMLA	SIMLA	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Bosch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
LOKSANG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
NIPPON	NIPPON	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 22nd inst.
CHINHUA	CHINHUA	Aus. str.	—	H. Mathias	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINN	On 24th inst. at M'night
PESSIA	PESSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Teak	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINN	Quick despatch
SILVIA	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	S. Crosby	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
HELLAS	HELLAS	Ger. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
BINGO MARU	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINN	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
ANNEUS	ANNEUS	Brit. str.	—	M. C. Smith	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.
DELTA	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	F. Sembill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
PALERMO	PALERMO	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINN	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
CHENAN	CHENAN	Dut. str.	—	H. Koops	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SOSHU MARU	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—			To-day, at Noon.
DANGI MARU	DANGI MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
HUICHOW	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
KWANGSE	KWANGSE	Brit. str.	2 h.			On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAITAN	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.			On 25th inst., at 11 A.M.
HAICHING	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.			On 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.
HAIMUN	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
SUNGKHLANG	SUNGKHLANG	Brit. str.	—			On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	MANILA	Am. str.	—			On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	CEBU & ILOILO	Brit. str.	—			On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	—			On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	ZAFIRO	Am. str.	—			On 25th inst., at 11 A.M.
MAUDANG	MAUDANG	Brit. str.	—			On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
BORNED	BORNED	Gar. str.	—			On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
CEYLON MARU	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—			On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
HOPSANG	HOPSANG	Brit. str.	—			On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
FOOKSANG	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—			On 20th inst., at 2 P.M.
TYLIK...	TYLIK...	Dut. str.	—			Quick despatch.

## EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

## TRIPS TO TONKIN.

## S.S. "SI-KIANG." Capt. E. de Catalano.

## MAIL LINE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND HAIPHONG

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

VOY.	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP	NILE	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE	Capt. E. F. Dady, R.N.R.	June	Passage.
NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SIMLA	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.E.	6 A.M., 16th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALMERO	Capt. J. B. Ferguson	About 22nd June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, DELTA	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	About 22nd June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 24th June	See Special OF CALL
	Capt. S. Barcham		Advertisement.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1911.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th Noon
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 1st Noon
NIENO MARU	21,000	E. Dent	FRIDAY, July 23rd Noon
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FEIDAY, Aug. 16th, Noon

+ Triple Screws, turbine engines. • Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, 30th June, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO), Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, June 17th, Noon
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, Noon
UYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, Noon

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN and PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 17th June, at NOON.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,

TO SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	\$ 60-0-0
" LONDON	\$ 71-10-0
"	\$ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	\$ 125-0-0, 24 M.
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 420-00, Single
	Yen. 570-00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:

TO EUROPEAN POINTS.—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan, To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, M. H. M. S. U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call, To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS.—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS.—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent

cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and

Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

Kirin's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

39]

**U.S. MAIL LINE.**

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SUNDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY,

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

The P.M. S.S. "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKO-AI-CHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON £71 10s. od. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.  
To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, M. H. M. S. U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons.....FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

PERSIA.....9,000 Tons.....FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 1 P.M.

The SS. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA FIRST CLASS.

SAOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports £43.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via New York £45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

[43]

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

PROJ. THE SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
KAWACHI MARU	7,500	(THURSDAY, 15th June, at Noon)	
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PEGANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	9,000	WED'DAY, 21st June, at Daylight	
HITACHI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 5th July, at Daylight	
KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, from KOBE	
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOREA, YOKO-AI-CHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M.	
NIKKO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon	
KUMANO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon	
BINGO MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at Daylight	
KITANO MARU	9,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon	
CEYLON MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 27th June, at Noon	
KUMANO MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon	

+ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carries Deck Passengers. <sup>†</sup> Cargo only.

**CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES**

BETWEEN

**HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.**

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1ST CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2ND CLASS \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

14-40] T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

**THOS. COOK & SON.**

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:— 15, DES VIEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-5, FOOCHEW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

# TEPLITZ WATER

## THE PEARL OF ALL MINERAL WATERS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

SCHWABINGER BEER  
CARL BERNH. MULLER  
MUNICH.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

**Hoehl** Extra Dry  
gout américain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
Hugo C.A. Fromm, Hongkong.

### COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 13th.
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	1914
Bank Bills, on demand .....	103
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....	193
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	194
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	104
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight .....	104
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	229
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	233
ON GERMANY—	
On demand .....	185
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	44
Credits, at 60 days' sight .....	45
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	1352
Bank, on demand .....	136
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	1354
Bank, on demand .....	136
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight .....	243
Private, 30 days' sight .....	251
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand .....	59
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Peso .....	59
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand .....	77
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand .....	108
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand .....	14
ON SAIGON—	
On demand .....	1
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand .....	84
GOVERNMENTS, Bank's Buying Rate .....	\$10.95
GOLD LEAP, 100 fine, per tael .....	\$57.20
BAR SILVER, per oz. ....	24.40
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	per cent.
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces .....	\$7.00 discount
Chinese ... 10 " " .....	\$7.50
Hongkong ... 20 " " .....	\$6.82
Hongkong ... 10 " " .....	\$7.19

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....

Hongkong ... 20 " " .....

Hongkong ... 10 " " .....

35] CHINESE ... 20 cents pieces .....

Chinese ... 10 " " .....